



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

been attending the other cases. A suspicious case in a previously-infected house was also reported. No new focus.

September 1 Surgeon Carter wired that the "case reported as very suspicious Tuesday is positive, as is case next door to infected house. All cases traceable, and there is still chance of suppression. Weather very unfavorable."

*Situation at Key West.*

Surgeon R. D. Murray, United States Marine-Hospital Service, reported, on August 26, that 5 cases of fever were very suspicious, and that a house-to-house inspection was to be inaugurated. But few persons are leaving Key West, and all those who leave (as stated in the last issue of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS), unless immune, pass through the United States Marine-Hospital detention camp at Egmont Key, where they are held for observation until any danger of developing yellow fever is over.

On the 30th, Surgeon Murray telegraphed as follows: It is impossible to be certain with regard to the cases here at the present time. Two marines to-day are very suspicious, and 6 adults—all nonresidents of Key West—seen to-day are certainly somewhat suspicious, and in 1 case albumen is present. In 20 cases of fever not a typical case developed. \* \* \*

*Yellow fever at Tortugas Quarantine Station.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. L. Williams, in command of the United States quarantine station at Tortugas, telegraphed on August 26, 1898, that he had taken ashore and isolated 4 cases of fever of a suspicious nature, arriving on the steamship *Vivina* from Habana. The following day he reported that although the cases were very suspicious, as yet the diagnosis was uncertain. On the 30th, the cases were reported as true yellow fever. The case of yellow fever at Tortugas, reported in the last issue of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, has recovered.

*Yellow fever reported on the Army transport Knickerbocker.*

On August 30, 1898, 5 cases of yellow fever were reported to have occurred among troops on the transport *Knickerbocker*, en route from Port Tampa, Fla., to Santiago, via a "Cuban port."

The vessel has been directed to proceed to Tortugas Quarantine Station for disinfection.

*Suspicious cases reported at Orwood, Miss.*

The secretary of the Mississippi State board of health reported to this Bureau on August 31, 1898, that there were 4 suspicious cases of fever at Orwood, near Water Valley, Miss. The secretary wired the Bureau later same day that he has no confirmation at present as to original infection and will wire as soon as obtained.